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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 9, 1926
AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT
TRUTH ABOUT NASH
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
FRANCISCAN FESTIVAL
THE PROHIBITION TRAGEDY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

ASSORTMENTS

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1926

No. 10

American Labor Movement

By Arthur Ainsworth, Brookwood Student

VII. Nationalization Period.

Before industry had recovered from the panic of 1857, the country was plunged into the Civil War, which lasted from 1860 to 1864. At the outbreak of the war, trade relations with foreign countries and between the North and the South, were paralyzed, production of both agricultural and manufactured products ceased, and business procedure broke down.

The attitude of labor toward the war was at first antagonistic for the most part, though some of the Massachusetts mill hands were abolitionists. When the firing actually started, labor threw its weight in with the North, which was only natural, since the South was almost wholly agricultural, and industry centered in the northern states. The leader of the strongest union of the time, W. H. Sylvis of the Iron Molders, accepted a commission in the army and organized a company of molders.

Industry Speeded Up.

The industrial breakdown brought on by the beginning of the war soon passed. War supplies had to be manufactured, the soldiers had to be armed, clothed, fed and paid. Industry worked at top speed. Legal tender acts authorized the pouring out of millions of paper dollars, and prices began to soar.

Wages, however, did not soar at all. They limped badly far in the rear of the cost of living, and workers once more became interested in trade unionism. Local unions and city central bodies were formed, and in the period between 1863 and 1866 ten national unions sprang up, including the plasterers, cigarmakers, painters, tailors, carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers and masons. There were no less than 32 national unions in existence by the close of the sixties, and the total trade union membership of the country was about 300,000 by 1872.

National Labor Union.

A National Labor Union was even formed in 1866, on a basis of city trade union assemblies, and was at once popular and active. Post-war conditions left great scope for its activity. Workers were faced with high prices, inflation, inadequate wages, unemployment, and depression. Naturally they turned to politics, and for seven years the National Labor Union played a lone hand in national politics.

Two separate organizations were formed in 1870—the Industrial Congress which was to meet annually in order that trade union activities might not be neglected, and the National Labor and Reform Party which was to attend to the political interests of the workers. Two years later, however, on the eve of the panic and distress of 1873, the Reform Party disbanded after its candidate for president, Judge Davies, withdrew his nomination.

Eight-Hour Day.

One of the primary concerns of the National Labor Union was the eight-hour day. Ira Steward was the leader of this movement. His slogan was, "Whether you work by piece or by day, decreasing the hours increases the pay." He argued that the standard of living of the workers was the all-important factor in determining wages. If shorter hours were obtained, wages would have to be maintained because workers, having become accustomed to a certain standard of comfort,

would refuse to retreat from it. If increased leisure were won, then the wants of the workers would likewise increase and therefore wages must increase to satisfy them, otherwise the men would refuse to work.

Federal employees were granted the eight-hour day in 1868, but since departmental allowances were not increased and additional help had to be employed, a 20 per cent wage reduction resulted. It was not until 1872 that full restitution was made and back pay granted to the workers. Eight-hour laws passed by various states were balked by crafty employers who made workers sign contracts to work the usual hours. No provisions were made to enforce the laws.

Cheap Money.

The National Labor Union was also deeply interested in the provision of cheap money, and in 1868 Greenbackism became an issue of paramount importance. The idea took hold of the people that all that was necessary for prosperity was plenty of money, even paper money, because then people could go into business for themselves, banks which charged high rates of interest could be ousted, and wages would be good. That particular sort of paper money known still as Greenbacks (from the color of the bills) had been issued during the Civil War by the government as a "promise to pay," but without specific fund being set aside to redeem it. "Fiat money," so called because it depends upon the "fiat" or command of the government to make it good, is always dangerous because a panic is likely to occur at the slightest indication that the government cannot redeem it. We still have Greenbacks in circulation, but they are now redeemable from a fund set aside in 1900.

Gold Standard.

Paper money continued to be a popular political issue for some time after the Civil War and in 1878 the National Greenback Labor Party, a union of farmers and industrial interests, was inaugurated and had wonderful political successes. In December of the same year, however, the government returned to the gold standard and a new phase of prosperity set in. Greenbackism declined and was forgotten, though the mirage of cheap money still raises its head occasionally.

Women were active in the National Labor Union as representatives of suffrage societies, textile unions, and protective associations. One woman from the laundry workers' union was an assistant secretary and organizer.

Immigration Law.

Immigrant labor became a menace and the national union in 1869 got in touch with the International Workingmen's Association in Europe to try to prevent the influx of scab labor. There had been a shortage of labor after the war because so many men took up claims in the West under the newly enacted Homestead Law of 1862. An immigration law passed by congress in 1864 permitted the importation of contract laborers from Europe. These men worked 14 to 16 hours a day for low wages, and were, of course, a great detriment to the union cause.

The labor press flourished during the sixties, and by 1870 there were as many as 120 labor papers, including dailies, weeklies and monthlies. Fincher's Trade Review, a popular weekly of the period edited by Jonathan Fincher, secretary of

the National Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, had a wide circulation and dealt with general labor problems of interest to all workers in the country. The Coopers' Journal was also widely read. The national labor press declined in the eighties, as the papers came to be owned and controlled by the new and stabilized national craft unions and were transformed into trade journals.

Producers' Co-operation.

Workers became interested in co-operative production as a result of the high prices and lagging wages after the Civil War. The theory behind the movement was, of course, that if workers owned the factories or plants and did the work, they would reap the profits. The iron molders' union, under the leadership of W. H. Sylvis, opened ten or more co-operative foundries, but these failed. Similar attempts were made during this period by other trades—bakers, shipwrights, machinists, tailors, printers, etc.

Consumers' Co-operation.

Great interest was also manifested in consumers' co-operative societies during the seventies. The "Order of the Sovereigns of Industry," a secret body, was formed in Massachusetts in 1874. Many stores were opened and the amount of goods handled in 1876 was estimated at \$3,000,000. But co-operative societies never became universally popular, and the prosperity of most of these undertakings became less and less certain toward the end of the period.

In 1880 wages had been reduced to about half what they had been before the panic, and trade unionism was apparently dead. A revival of trade and prosperity had begun in 1879, however, and this soon made itself felt in the labor movement. It was in the next decade that the American Federation of Labor was formed, and trade unionism on a national basis became firmly enough established to weather depressions without going to pieces.

Next Time: Class Conscious Radicalism, 1865-1895.

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TRUTH ABOUT NASH.

To Organized Labor, Greeting: The Nash Tailoring Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, operating under the so-called "Golden Rule System" and who from time to time have denounced the labor movement and particularly the American Federation of Labor, recently forced its employees to join a secession movement, known as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. This organization seceded from the United Garment Workers of America in 1914 and is not recognized by the American Federation of Labor. I herewith quote you from a report of the Credential Committee of the Philadelphia Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

"The organization known as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America grew out of a group seceding from the United Garment Workers of America. These garment workers by their acts of secession have voluntarily alienated themselves from membership in and rights to the United Garment Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor, and we, therefore, find that they are not entitled to recognition by this or any other body of organized labor."

The Nash Tailoring Company is about to operate a chain of stores throughout the United States and their salesmen are representing their clothing as union made and deceiving members of organized labor into purchasing garments bearing the label of a secession movement not recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

Any publicity that can be given to the real truth in this matter will not only be of great benefit to the United Garment Workers of America, but organized labor generally.

I am enclosing folder showing fac-simile of label of the United Garment Workers of America.

Thanking you in anticipation of any courtesy you may extend, I remain

Faternally yours,

B. A. LARGER,

General Secretary, United Garment Workers of America.

MILL CHILDREN.

By John Curtis Underwood.

We have forgotten how to sing: our laughter is a godless thing: listless and loud and shrill and sly.

We have forgotten how to smile. Our lips, our voices, too, are vile. We are all dead before we die.

Our mothers' mothers made us so: the father that we never know in blindness and in wantonness Caused us to come to question you. What is it that you others do, that profit so by our distress?

You and your children softly sleep. We and our mothers vigil keep. You cheated us of all delight,

Ere our sick spirits came to birth: you made our fair and fruitful earth a nest of pestilence and blight.

Your black machines are never still, and hard, relentless as your will, they card us like the cotton waste.

And flesh and blood more cheap than they, they seize and eat and shred away, to feed the fever of your haste.

For we are waste and shoddy here, who know no God, no faith but fear, no happiness, no hope but sleep.

Half imbecile and half obscene we sit and tend each tense machine, too sick to sigh, too tired to weep,

Until the tortured end of day, when fevered faces turn away, to see the stars from blackness leap.

"CONTRACTOR" ARRESTED.

State Labor Officer Stanley M. Gue of this city has opened up a vigorous offensive against the horde of "fly-by-night" contractors who have flocked into San Diego.

A. B. Herron, self-styled lathing contractor, was yesterday arrested by Gue on charges of failing to carry compensation insurance, failing to maintain regular pay days and failure to pay his employees immediately on discharge.

Four lathers who had worked for Herron filed complaints with the Labor Commissioner's office here that their employer had hired them on a "profit sharing basis" but had collected all the money from A. Baldessari whose house they were lathing, without paying them any wages or "profits" either.

The complainants said Herron boasted to them that he always operated on a profit sharing basis so as to get around the State Compensation Insurance law.

Deputy Gue figured up the "profits" and found that each man who worked for Herron on that plan had earned exactly \$3.20 per day. The employer admitted having pocketed the money from the homebuilder and failing to pay off the men. He also admitted that he had never carried compensation insurance. By calling his employees "partners" he said he figured on "saving" the amount the insurance would cost.

Baldessari paid the men's wages to avoid having liens filed on his property. His dealings with an irresponsible contractor had just doubled the cost of the job. "And it is not a satisfactory job either," he said. "I have learned a lesson," he told the commissioner, "hereafter I am going to have some responsible San Diego contractor do my work—no more of these floaters for me."

Appearing before Judge Lloyd Griffin, the defendant pleaded guilty to all three charges. On the two wage complaints Herron was fined \$20. For failing to protect his workmen with compensation insurance the court assessed a fine of \$100 and 100 days in jail.

GAUDY PROFIT SHARING PLANS.

Profit sharing as an industrial panacea has lost its charm for employers.

Following the world war, a wave of profit-sharing sentiment swept the land. This, together with the company "union," called "employee representation," was pictured as the final word for unrest in industry.

A committee of the National Association of Manufacturers now finds that the scheme to give employees a "predetermined share of profits as a part of their compensation" is valueless, and that it comes to the worker "in the nature of a gratuity which he secretly, if not openly, resents."

The committee intimates that the purpose of profit sharing was never based on justice, but "from a desire to enlist a sustained loyalty on the part of employees, to stabilize the force."

The committee recommends that the best system of profit sharing is to direct the efforts of the workers along lines which will result in definite economies and therefore increased profits, and then divide with the workers the profit accruing directly from such efforts.

This system is based on the theory that the workers are to be "directed," while trade unionists believe that economies in production are possible when they are permitted to contribute their experience and knowledge. This co-operation means organization of workers, something that the National Association of Manufacturers does not favor.

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WOMEN AND FRUIT.

Women's employment in such highly seasonal industries as the canning of fruits, vegetables, and fish is characterized by a serious problem both for the women wage earner who wants a steady job and for the employer who wants dependable workers, according to a recent bulletin of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor on women in the fruit-growing and canning industries in the state of Washington.

"The seasonal nature of the work, the perishability of the products used in the canneries, and the uncertainty of crop deliveries are responsible for irregularity in employment of workers and uncertainty as to earnings," the report points out. "In one week a heavy crop is handled, and the next weeks it is almost gone. This means a cutting down of plant activities, and one-third of the women may find themselves laid off until the peak of the harvest in the next crop. Even within the same week there may be full-time work on some days and no work on others."

That the lack of a standard labor force is a source of disturbance to the canners is also emphasized. "The canners depend upon a group of women not employed in normal industries and would have difficulty in running their plants without them. Housewives who can not work all the year but are eager for several weeks or months of employment to supplement the family income constitute the great bulk of the women employed."

"Seasonal occupation followers have too long been considered a group whose earnings are not believed to be used for serious purposes. The fact that these workers have responsibilities which prevent them from working more than a short period during the year is insufficient reason for ignoring or even minimizing the importance of their employment. Seasonal workers are essential to seasonal industries. It is of vast importance to the cannery to be able to mobilize its army of cutters and packers upon very short notice at the time the fruit is ripe and before it is over-ripe. Getting the workers together means saving the crop."

Earnings in the canneries were considerably lower than in the fruit warehouses. The median weeks' earnings of the women in the fruit and vegetable canneries and in the fish canneries were very similar, \$12.30 and \$12.50, respectively, whereas, the median weeks' earnings of women who were sorting and packing apples and pears ranged from \$18.05 to \$31.05, according to the occupation, apple packing being the most remunerative job.

Great irregularity in regard to the length of the workday characterizes employment in canneries. A uniform day was reported for only 26 of the 1151 women included in fruit and vegetable canneries, the working day of the other women ranging from a minimum of less than one hour to a maximum of between 20 and 21 hours. In the fish canneries the hours were just as irregular, but in the warehouses, which had rather generally established the 10-hour day as the standard, the daily hours were much more regular in length, none of the women showing a day of more than 13 hours.

No legal limit is placed on the hours of women in Washington canneries, although the report shows that in six states—Arkansas, California, Kansas, Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin—some regulation of the hours of women in canneries has been effected. Employment of women in other Washington industries is restricted by law to 56 hours a week. Not far from one-fifth of the women in the fruit and vegetable canneries had worked more than 56 hours in the week steady, about 10 per cent working 60 to 80 hours. In fish canneries about one-fifth and in the warehouses about one-half of the women whose weekly hours were reported had worked in excess of 56 hours.

CHILD MANAGEMENT*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

4. MAKING OBEDIENCE EASY.

If a habit of obedience is to be built up, first of all study your child. Know what he thinks and how he reacts.

Give few well-thought-out commands and see that they are fulfilled; a command worth giving is worth carrying out. Avoid overcorrection and an autocratic manner; children are as quick to resent domination as adults.

Gain the child's attention, then make the directions clear and simple and, if possible, explain the reason for the request. The child who has learned by experience to expect only reasonable requests will be prepared to act in an emergency when immediate response may be a vital matter.

Gain the child's interest, show him the value of the desired action, be interested in his accomplishment and in the outcome.

Make requests positive instead of negative—"Do" rather than "Do not." Give a suggestion which will draw the child's interest away from the forbidden act and focus it on something else.

Consider promises carefully before making them. Once they are made keep them or explain the reason for failure to do so. Do not break trust.

Be consistent; have one set of rules. Do not allow at one time what is forbidden at another. In this way the child will know what to expect.

Be generous with praise and appreciation of effort. Too often children receive attention only when they disobey. Let them learn to obey because the request is reasonable and because compliance brings pleasure and approbation, rather than for material reward.

Above all things expect obedience. Don't let the child feel that you are uncertain as to his response or that you are sure he will disobey. Everyone likes to live up to what is expected of him—particularly the child. He may as easily live up to your pride and confidence in him as to his reputation of being the most undisciplined little scamp in the neighborhood.

*Syndicated from the revised edition of Child Management—Publication No. 143, of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the case of General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation vs. Industrial Accident Commission, a decision of importance to employees has just been handed down by the Second District Court of Appeal—Judge Frederick W. Houser writing the opinion—in which it is held in substance that whenever within the statutory period a condition of permanent disability arising from an injury to an employee is established, the employee becomes entitled to increased compensation, notwithstanding the fact that prior thereto such employee has been fully compensated as for a temporary injury.

The decision is far-reaching in its effect, as it permits of a full and complete readjustment of compensation to employees whose claims for injuries received in the course of their employment have theretofore been passed upon by the Industrial Accident Commission, and which heretofore have been considered as closed to further inquiry.

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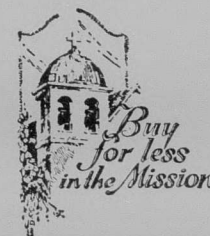
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STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Extracts from Minutes of Meeting of Executive Council, San Francisco, March 28, 1926.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Baker. Present: President Roe H. Baker, Vice-President Al. C. Beck, C. E. Dowd, Clarence Leonard, Ros. Mannina, Elma F. Smith, Chas. Childs, Jas. E. Hopkins, C. E. Rynearson, and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Sharrenberg. Excused: Vice-President Frank Thomas, R. W. Robinson, E. J. DuFon and Fred Bauer. Absent: Vice-President Donald Witt.

Following is a summary of the more important communications acted upon by the Council:

From the American Federation of Labor (January 9), enclosing model bill drafted to eliminate convict labor competition with free labor. Referred to Legislative Committee. Urging support for H. R. 8653 introduced by Congressman Cooper to protect free labor in California and other states where the state-use system for the employment of convicts has been established. Request complied with.

From American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, Washington, D. C., calling upon the organized labor movement of America to make every preparation to take an aggressive part in the primary and general elections which will be held in 1926. Referred to the State Committee of the California Conference for Progressive Political Action.

From the Joint Committee on Prison Labor, representing the Union-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association of America and the United Garment Workers of America, again calling attention to the fact that tremendous numbers of working garments not bearing the union label are made in penal institutions.

The Committee on Legislation submitted a progressive report on the various matters under investigation. Several of the subjects referred to the committee have aroused divergent points of view on policy and practicability. Certain trades in whose interest legislation has been requested are far from united on the advisability of trying to do things "by law" as long as the economic organizations of the workers can accomplish the same purpose.

Secretary reported that the annual campaign to induce unaffiliated local unions to join the Federation had been most successful. Since the San Diego convention eighty-three local unions have filed their application for affiliation with the Federation. As a result of the debate of this subject during the recent American Federation of Labor convention practically all the National and International unions have rendered splendid co-operation by instructing or at least urging their respective local unions to become a part of the state labor movement. Only one National union declined to co-operate.

During February a joint committee representing the Fresno Labor Council and the Fresno Building Trades Council met with representatives of the Farm Bureaus and the Chambers of Commerce from the seven valley counties to consider a proposal for the importation of Mexican agricultural workers. The plan as submitted to the Fresno labor representatives provides that Mexicans shall not be imported unless, after a thorough survey, it is found that help is not available to harvest the crops. Then, it is proposed, that enough labor be imported under Government supervision to harvest the crops, said workers to be returned to Mexico after the crops had been harvested.

The Fresno labor representatives have tentatively agreed to the plan and the two Councils of Labor at Fresno have apparently not voiced any objection to said procedure.

In view of this action, the Executive Council unanimously adopted the following declaration:

1. The question of importing Mexican labor

or any other labor is not a matter to be considered alone by the people of the San Joaquin Valley. It affects all parts of California and is in fact a question to be considered from the point of view of the nation as a whole.

2. If the growers of the San Joaquin Valley can secure the privilege of importing Mexicans for harvesting purposes with the understanding that said workers are to be returned to Mexico when the crops are harvested, it will necessarily mean that these workers will have to be held in peonage to prevent their escape and their acceptance of more desirable and remunerative employment.

3. In principle and practice this plan does not differ one iota from the scheme advocated by the sugar planters of the Hawaiian Islands a few years ago—namely, the right to import Chinese coolies to be employed exclusively on the sugar plantations and to be returned to China at the expiration of a certain period. This proposal was vigorously and effectively opposed by the American Federation of Labor.

4. The Councils of Labor throughout California are respectfully requested not to approve any plan for the importation of alien workers until the labor movement of the state and nation has examined the proposal and declared its position and policy.

Organizer C. F. Grow of the International Association of Machinists has submitted a paper outlining a plan for the organizing of auto mechanics in California. The proposal is dependent upon the active co-operation of the City Central Councils and the State Federation of Labor. After some discussion it was agreed to co-operate with Brother Grow when he is ready to begin active work on the plan outlined.

Attention was called to the recent death of John E. Raker, for fifteen years a Congressman from California, with a labor record second to none in the House of Representatives. On motion, Secretary was directed to communicate with the widow of the late John E. Raker and express our sorrow at her bereavement and our continued appreciation and gratitude for his able and unmatched services to labor.

ELECTROTYPERS GAIN.

Birmingham—Electrotypers have raised wages of foremen from \$50 to \$60 a week, and journeymen from \$42.50 to \$50.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK.

During the week of April 26-May 1 the general public will have an excellent chance to hear discussed by speakers of national prominence some of the problems which are at present agitating the educational world. This is the week set aside by the Masons all over California to acquaint the people of this state with the real condition of its public schools.

With more money invested in public schools than in any other public utility, with more money being spent on upkeep and overhead than in any other public or private business in the state of California, there is probably less active participation on the part of the public in the management of this great business than on the part of the stockholders of any other corporation in existence.

Some idea of the immensity of the state's educational plants may be gained by glancing over the figures compiled by A. R. Heron in the Public School Catechism. California's total investment in school property is \$284,000,000; about \$113,000,000 of this in high schools and \$171,000,000 in elementary schools. In the school year 1924-25 we spent for kindergarten, elementary and high schools: for operating expenses alone \$85,000,000; for new buildings, sites, etc. (including money from sales of bonds) \$36,000,000. This means that our total bill amounted to \$110,000,000, or about 20 per cent of all taxes collected. Putting it another way, if everybody in the whole United States chipped in a dollar apiece, they could just pay the school bill in California for one year.

Is the expenditure of these vast sums justified? Are the public getting their money back dollar for dollar in better and more efficient boys and girls? The school people say they are; some of the parents, along with a large block of the more or less disinterested public, say they are not. Who knows? Will our taxes for schools keep on increasing? How can we prevent it?

These are some of the vital questions which will be thoroughly aired by competent speakers during Public Schools Week.

DAVID BAIRD PASSES ON.

David W. Baird, auditor of the International Typographical Union, died in Los Angeles, following an illness contracted on his visit to Indianapolis headquarters of the union, on official business.

R. R. CASTLE**DENTIST**
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LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

OUR IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT—VIII.

No matter how fine sounding any reason given why we should follow a certain course, in the vast ocean of sophistry there is always another equally resounding reason for not so doing. Thus we can listen to a debate upon any subject founded in some broad assumption, and inevitably we will side with the fellow who best bandies words. The clinching point is that at last one of the disputants, exhausted by the wordy fray, fails to have an answer ready. What further evidence can any sane man ask that the fundamental assumption has been proved?

Or if the debate is upon a subject which vitally affects us economically, our minds are made up on the merits of the question, and we applaud vociferously every maudlin sentiment and every astonishing statement, whether it has the merit of common sense or not. And with equal certitude we pooh-pooh the arguments of the opposition, especially those beyond our capacity or wit.

Consider for a moment the meaningless promises held out last fall to the people of San Francisco during the municipal campaign. Somebody was going to "give back to the people" their Hetch Hetchy water and power plant. It was a fine phrase, and it caught many votes. But what have you, gentle reader, as one of the people—what have you done with your share of Hetch Hetchy since by your vote you restored it to its rightful owners? Or if the wonder promises have not yet been performed, what are you going to do with your share when it is brought to you.

You really do not expect anything to happen, do you, which will change the status of Hetch Hetchy, now that it has been restored, or is about to be restored?

Yet during the campaign burned we all in virtuous indignation at the flouting of our expressed will. Especially virtuous and especially indignant were our favorite candidates. We have had time to cool off since, and the candidates, no longer worked into a frenzy by the power of their own fine words, doubtless at times wonder just what they shall do to meet adequately the demands of the occasion. They seem about as completely hamstrung by facts as were their predecessors. Now they are dealing with realities, and, strange as it may seem, fine words build no power lines and fine-sounding ungrammatical phrases lay no water mains.

Ever since the American government was established we have chosen our officers, from President to city councilman, not upon the facts involved but upon the ability of the candidates to obscure the facts in a maze of words and sophistry.

Whether we be laborer or banker, merchant or mechanic, we like the soothing sound of words just like the baby likes soothing syrup, and we swallow them and their poison as heedlessly, as thoughtlessly, and marvel at our capacity to understand the deep problems of government if everything goes right or definitely determine to change our politics if everything goes wrong. So is government by the people perpetuated.

What improvement in our environment we enjoy today over that of a century ago is a result of understanding natural laws, chiefly in the mechanical world. There men work with facts, not with vague speculations as to how things ought to be. They know first with what they are working, and second, what they hope to accomplish.

Government in all its branches needs the same substantial foundation of facts—demonstrable facts, not ardent hopes founded in the vague philosophies of antiquity.

FRANCISCAN FESTIVAL.

A Franciscan Festival will be staged in the Civic Auditorium, May 10 to 15, inclusive, under the direction of a committee of five hundred representative citizens of San Francisco.

The Festival will serve a three-fold purpose: Commemoration of the seven hundredth anniversary of the death of Saint Francis, patron Saint of San Francisco; the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Mission Dolores in San Francisco, and to raise funds with which to restore the Santa Barbara Mission, "Queen of the Missions" in California, which was destroyed in the earthquake that visited Santa Barbara last year.

To restore the Santa Barbara Mission and adjoining buildings, it is estimated that at least \$350,000 will be needed. This amount must be raised if we are to perpetuate California traditions, restore the "Queen of the Missions" in California, and keep the Padres with us to continue the great work which they have carried on in California for more than one hundred and fifty years without making a general appeal for financial assistance.

The Franciscan Festival will be the most elaborate and unique festival ever held in San Francisco. In the Civic Auditorium will be reproduced in miniature the twenty-one Missions established by the Franciscan Fathers along the El Camino Real. In these miniature Missions will be on sale beautiful articles gathered from every part of the world. There will be an entertainment with a complete change of program every night during the Festival. In the smaller halls of the Civic Auditorium there will be dancing every night.

Many articles of great value will be given away during the Festival week.

The three capital favors to be disposed of at the Festival are: A beautiful villa of seven rooms, located in Ingleside Terraces, values at \$20,000; a Buick car, costing \$2220, and a hope chest valued at \$1500.

The Franciscan Festival has received the endorsement of Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, Mayor James Rolph, Jr., all city and County and many State and Federal officials.

Among the organizations that have pledged their support to the Franciscan Festival are: Native Sons of the Golden West, Native Daughters of the Golden West, South of Market Boys, South of Market Girls, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Daughters of America, Elks, Eagles, Moose, Y. M. I. and Y. L. I., Red Men and Degree of Pocahontas, A. O. H. and Ladies' Auxiliary, State and Local Building Trades, and Labor Councils and practically all of the unions affiliated with those Councils, Third Order of St. Francis, El Camino Club, Agnetian Club, Alhambra and many other organizations.

As a loyal Californian, we earnestly solicit your co-operation and support in this endeavor to perpetuate California traditions, to restore the "Queen of the Missions" in California and to keep the Padres with us.

REV. FR. BERNARDINE, O. F. M.,

Secretary and Treasurer.

HON. H. I. MULCREVY,

Executive Chairman, Committee of Arrangements.

DISLIKES U. S. POLICY.

The military policy that the United States is pursuing in China was condemned by the Rev. James F. Yard, a resident of the Far East for 16 years. Speaking before the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, the clergyman said: "Americans do not know that this country has gunboats in the far reaches of the Yangtse river, legation guards in Peking and regular troops in Tientsin. They should be removed at once."

WHERE MILK GOES.

Forty-four per cent of the milk produced in the United States is used fresh in cities; 35 per cent is made into butter, 8 per cent is used for condensed, evaporated or dried milk. Ice cream and cheese each uses up 4 per cent.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1926

Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Freedom's battles once begun,
Though baffled oft, is ever won.

—Byron.

Labor very rarely completely loses a fight. Most of them are won, but even in the case of those that are counted as lost, some good for the workers comes. In this connection it should be remembered that "Every little bit added to what you have makes just a little bit more." The movement is constantly making gains and no amount of opposition can change this upward tendency, particularly opposition from the outside.

Only one bank in San Francisco at the time the Industrial Association was organized refused to contribute to the fund that was to be used in opposition to the labor movement. All other banks then in existence contributed large amounts, and the unions of this city should let all bankers know that in future they are to use a little discrimination themselves with regard to what banks they deposit their funds in, and that banks known to be contributors to the Industrial Association will be overlooked as depositories by both the unions themselves and the thousands of members of the different organizations. A little retaliation of this kind might be very effective just now when the enemies of organized labor are exerting themselves to break down the movement.

It is said that less than 5 per cent of motor vehicle accidents are due to defective machinery or mechanical inefficiency, and that, therefore, the great majority of accidents must be attributed to "the man at the wheel." If this be true, and most likely it is, great care should be taken in issuing licenses to drive automobiles. More deaths are now caused by automobiles than by some diseases that billions of dollars have been expended in the effort to lessen or wipe out entirely. It, therefore, behooves the people to pay some little attention to devising ways and means of reducing automobile accidents to a minimum, and one of these ways would seem to be not to permit fools to operate the machines on the streets or public highways. The subject is receiving considerable attention in all sections of the country and doubtless the next few years will bring forth many valuable suggestions as to how best to cut the death rate from this cause.

The Prohibition Tragedy

The investigating committee of the United States Senate, which has been in session this week, has uncovered phases of the situation that are startling even to those who were fairly familiar with the trend of events under the silly law that the fanatics put over on the country during the hysterical war-time period.

Chief Prohibition Enforcement Officer Brigadier-General Andrews, testifying before the committee, said that in one American city he discovered that undertakers' embalming fluid was being used to manufacture whisky; that automobile anti-freeze mixture, which, until a few months ago could not be converted into beverage alcohol, is now, "to my amazement," being used in the manufacture of whisky; that now, as he put it, "even wood alcohol they are not afraid of"—meaning by "they" the distillers and bootleggers; that captures made by his agents show that 98 per cent of the whisky Americans are drinking today is fixed, doped, poisoned, split and otherwise adulterated.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company statistics show a steady increase in deaths from alcohol. Last year 485 deaths from alcoholism occurred among the Metropolitan's policyholders. In 1920 only seventy-seven policyholders died of alcoholism.

Prohibition in the United States is breaking up steadily, inexorably. The waves of public opinion are battering at the hulk of the experiment that has failed in a manner that has brought consternation to those who put over and tried to perpetuate something impossible, because it was founded on the false premise that you can mould the personal habits of men by legislation alone.

It has been a costly experiment. Many lives have been snuffed out because of it. Many men have been blinded and otherwise crippled through it. It has sapped the moral fiber of the country because it has created hundreds of thousands of law-breakers among people who, before, were law-abiding.

Its aim was temperance. Its result, the breaking down of that very thing its aim was to construct. States, dry by the votes of their own people years ago, are today to be found in the wet column. The educational efforts of half a century to discourage excessive use of alcohol, and which were bearing such good fruit, have been nullified through a law so excessively radical as to be entirely impracticable.

The saloon was, in former days, a real evil. But prohibition, while having abolished it, has merely changed its form from an open establishment comparatively easy of regulation to secret drinking places—homes, clubs, "speak-easies"—impossible to regulate.

Six years of prohibition have seemingly brought these results:

1. More drinking among minors than ever before, and apparently little or no diminution of adult drinking.
2. Heavy increase in crimes of violence that can directly be traced to the prohibition law and to that alone.
3. A dangerous spread of corruption in official life.
4. An alarming number of deaths through alcohol poisoning.
5. An undercurrent of resentment against the Federal government that students of government view with real alarm.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The persons outside the ranks of the wage workers who desire to regulate the lives and personal affairs of the toilers do not understand why the humble members of society object to their interference. The thought that the men and women who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows are a part of this democracy seems never to have occurred to them. The wage workers are themselves the best judges as to what is good for them, and will not tolerate outside regulation of their private affairs.

The American wage worker is less given to asking the government for paternalistic consideration than any other workers in the world. The ranks of labor here are filled up with self-reliant, forward-looking men and women who only ask of their government that it so supervise affairs as to see to it that the game is played fairly, no advantage being given to any class of our citizens, and then labor will take care of itself. It wants no governmental shoulder to lean upon. It can stand up and give and take with the rest of society so long as things are run in a square way, but it does insist that the government in its capacity as referee, shall see to it that the rules are impartially enforced. More than that it does not ask.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear those who are not members of unions complaining about the conditions under which they work and the unfair advantages employers take of their helplessness. Neither is it uncommon to hear them blame some one else for their unorganized state when they are asked why they do not get into the union of their craft. The truth is, however, that unorganized workers have themselves to blame for the conditions they complain about, and no amount of talk can shift the cause to other shoulders, because there is no justification, in this day and age, for anyone in the industrial world standing out and refusing to join with his fellows in the fight for better things. It is true that sometimes men have real grievances, but never is there sufficient warrant for refusing to co-operate with others in an effort to improve things, and the fellow who assumes such a position is positively not mentally sound.

Mark Sullivan in his book, "Our Times," records the fact that what ended the free silver crusade was not McKinley but two men—we can't even remember their names—who invented the cyanide process of extracting gold, thus making gold more abundant and cheaper. We are reminded of this statement by reports of the new discoveries of gold in Northern Ontario and in California. These finds may play more tricks with our currency. The present banking system somewhat diminishes the immediate effect of such discoveries. But isn't it absurd that we should use as a standard of value a substance that itself fluctuates in value with new discoveries? This is no argument for the old idea of free silver; still less for such wild inflation as has raged in Europe. It is a simple statement of the fact that money as a medium of exchange ought to rest on a basis that does not fluctuate like the value of gold. The change in the general price level and the processes we call inflation and deflation are alike disastrous. To end it we shall have to find a better system than the curious fetish of the so-called gold standard.

WIT AT RANDOM

A sidelight on history: Lincoln wrote the "Gettysburg Address" while riding from Washington to Gettysburg on an envelop.—Editorial note in a North Carolina newspaper.

Mother—"Well, dear, did you have a lot of attention paid to you at the party?"

Elsie—"Some, mama. Two little boys made faces at me."—Boston Transcript.

Mr. John Roberts went to Kansas City last week with a carload of hogs. Several of his neighbors went in together to fill up the car.—Local item in a Missouri paper.

The most serious menace to apple trees is the coddling moth which lays brick at the rate of 1200 an hour.—Nature Note in a Wisconsin paper.

Mother—"Yes, Doris has been learning to play the violin for six months. We were trying to keep it a secret!"

Suffering Member of the Audience—"I thought somebody had let the cat out of the bag!"—The Humorist (London).

Wife (tearfully)—"You've broken the promise you made me."

Husband—"Never mind, my dear, don't cry. I'll make you another!"—The Bystander (London).

Boss—"Did you collect that bill?"

Jenkins—"No, sir. He kicked me down a flight of stairs."

Boss—"You go back and get that money. I'll show him he can't scare me."—Allston (Ill.) Recorder.

As the ocean liner pulled into its New York berth an immigrant hung over the railing watching with eager eyes the scene before him. Some engineering operations on the adjoining wharf aroused his interest. The engineers had employed a diver, and, as the newcomer stood watching, the diver came to the surface.

"Blimey," he said to a bystander, "if I had a suit like that I'd a walked over, too."—Forbes Magazine.

"Do you realize what wonders there are in a drop of water?"

"Yes; my wife and I spent our honeymoon looking at one."

"What! Gazing at a drop of water?"

"Uh-huh! Niagara Falls."—Boston Transcript.

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THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Whoever can find a chance to talk to a skilled mechanic is in luck, for there are few more interesting men with whom to while away an hour. Gradually machine operations are driving the real skilled craftsmen out of the field, but many remain and will remain for a long, long time. Of course, as the machine replaces skilled craftsmen, men acquire skill in other directions, for man is dynamic. He either goes forward, or he crumples up and soon heads a procession to the cemetery. There are undoubtedly more men of real skill in the world today than ever before—men of the highest type, learned in technical processes that would have driven their grandfathers wild.

* * *

Processes change and so what once were skilled occupations have either almost disappeared or have entirely passed out. Many of the tools that the carpenter of 50 years ago used are never even seen by the carpenter of today. The mills do what the old time craftsman had to do by hand. But the coming of power has brought men skilled in mechanics, men who know intimately about things that were mysteries a half century ago. Get a real mechanic who has lived a good part of a life into an occupation and you have a talker worth listening to. Here is a man skilled in mosaics and the allied lines in marble and masonry work. He is an Italian and the flavor of the mother tongue remains strong after perhaps 20 years in America. But he talks as an artist. He has a deep scorn for those who know less about his work than he knows and who pretend to know more. His materials are not merely stones and cement and tools. They are like the paints and the brushes of the painter. He has, in stones, as many colors as the artist has in his tubes and he uses them just as intelligently and purposefully.

* * *

Some of the beautiful things this man knows how to make are never seen in America—there seems to be no market. But he makes terrazzo tables which are highly prized in Italy. Wherever this man goes he looks upon marbles and mosaics just as an artist looks at canvases in a gallery. He looks for the beauty and for the workmanship. And this man talks about a famous job in Germany, a difficult piece of work in Austria, a remarkably beautiful thing done in northern Italy and of work in many American cities. He talks of little details, gathered up one by one in long years of experience. It develops that this man's business is no simple one and his knowledge commands respect.

* * *

It is the same with a good printing pressman, with a good bookbinder, a good photoengraver. It is so with a good cabinet maker and so, for example, with such workmen as those at work on the great new cathedrals in Washington and New York. The talk of these men, when they get to talking, is talk that comes out of life experiences, talk, too, that is the result of knowledge passed down through generations of skilled craftsmen. Much of it ought to be written down in books.

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The California State Civil Service Commissioner announces that the following examinations will be held at the places named below throughout the year 1926 at such times as the needs of the service may require, due notice of the time and place of examination to be given to all persons whose applications are on file.

Applications may be filed at any time throughout the year.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States.

Applications must be made on official application blanks, which may be obtained by calling in person at Room 116, State Building, San Francisco; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles, or Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento, or by writing to the last named address. Application blanks must be filled out according to instructions specified therein and filed with the Civil Service Commissioner, Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento.

Separate eligible lists may be created for Northern California and for Southern California, if the Commissioner so elects.

General Metals, Mechanical and Automotive Trades.

Mechanics' Helper, Grade 1 (All Classes)—Duties: To assist skilled mechanics and machinists in the repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical equipment in the field or in the various state shops. *Requirements: At least one year of experience, vigorous health and preferably under 25 years of age.

Mechanic, General, Grade 2 (Skilled or Journeyman)—Duties: To repair, adjust and maintain heavy mechanical equipment. *Requirements: At least five years' recent experience as mechanic in field and shop; skill in one trade and a general knowledge of two other trades.

Mechanic, Automobile, Grade 2 (Skilled or Journeyman)—Duties: To repair, adjust and maintain automotive equipment, particularly heavy trucks and touring cars. *Requirements: At least five years' recent shop experience in automobile repair work.

Foreman Mechanic, Automobile, Grade 3—Duties: Same as for automobile mechanic and, in addition, supervision over other mechanics and shop employees. *Requirements: At least six years' recent experience, five years of which must have been in shop work and at least one year in a supervisory capacity.

Truck Driver, Heavy, Grade 2 (Skilled or Journeyman)—Duties: To operate a heavy truck (2½ tons capacity and over), in the hauling of equipment, materials and supplies on road construction work or road maintenance and repair, etc. *Requirements: At least two years' recent experience; sufficient mechanical ability to make running repairs and adjustments on the road.

Truck Master, Grade 3 (Foreman)—Duties: To act as working foreman in the operation of a fleet of trucks on road construction work. *Requirements: At least six years' recent experience with heavy automotive equipment, including one year in a responsible supervisory capacity.

Tractor Operator, Heavy and Light, Grade 2 (Skilled or Journeyman)—Duties: To operate either a light wheel type tractor or a heavy track-layer type of tractor on farm work or in the repair and maintenance of roads. *Requirements: At least two years of experience in the operation of the type of tractor for which applicant wishes to qualify.

The age limits for all of the above examinations are 18 to 50 years.

Examinations will be held at Sacramento, San

Francisco and Los Angeles, and may also be held at the following places if the number of applicants warrants and the needs of the service require: Bishop, Fresno, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Willits, Redding.

Wages are at the rate prevailing in the locality in which employment exists.

Employment is usually on a day labor basis, with lay-offs between jobs.

New employees should be willing to accept temporary employment. All positions are subject to a six months' probationary period. But few positions are available near population centers, the majority being on construction work or at highway maintenance shops throughout the State.

The examinations will be oral and may include a practical test, if the Commissioner so elects.

Applicants who are successful in the oral examinations will be required to pass a physical examination given by the examining physician of the Department of Civil Service. The physician will charge \$1.00 for this service.

*Note—Where either one or two years of qualifying experience is required, such experience must have been within the last five years; where five or six years is required, such experience must have been within the last ten years, in order to be considered.

The California State Civil Service Commissioner announces that the following examinations will be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles and at the various State institutions throughout the year 1926 at such times as the needs of the service may require, due notice of the time and place of examination to be given to all persons whose applications are on file.

Applications may be filed at any time throughout the year.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States.

Applications must be made on official application blanks, which may be obtained by calling in person at Room 116, State Building, San Francisco; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles, or Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento, or by writing to the last named address. Application blanks must be filled out according to instructions specified therein and filed with the Civil Service Commissioner, Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento.

Separate eligible lists may be created for Northern California and for Southern California, if the Commissioner so elects.

Trade or Occupation—Baker, butcher and meat cutter, chauffeur and light truck driver, cook (main kitchen), cook (cottage), dairyman, electrician, engineman (stationary), farmer, farmhand, fireman (stationary), gardener (floral), gardener (vegetable), handyman, housekeeper, kitchen help, laundryman, laundress, laundry help, mattress maker, milker, poultryman, seamstress, shoe cobbler, shoemaker, tailor, upholsterer, waiter, waitress.

Full maintenance is allowed in addition to the salaries listed above.

Maintenance includes board, lodging, laundry, medical attention and many other items for those employed. For married couples, a cash allowance may be had in lieu of maintenance.

All examinations will be oral and may include a practical test, depending upon the needs of the case. Each examination will be conducted by a special board of examiners appointed for the purpose by the Civil Service Commissioner.

Applicants who are successful in the oral examination will be required to pass a physical examination given by the Civil Service examining physician. The physician will charge \$1.00 for this service. Persons who are employed at a State institution at the time of the examination will be given this physical examination by a physician at the institution without charge.

Age limits—18 to 50 years.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What is the address of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company?

A.—No. 312 American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

Q.—Has there been any recent investigation of the usefulness of elderly workers in industrial plants?

A.—In The Nation's Health for December, 1925, W. I. Clark, M. D., and E. B. Simmons, M. D., gave the results of a study of elderly workers in an abrasive manufacturing establishment. The study showed, in the opinion of the writers, that in fairly large factories "work can be found which men of 65 years of age can do without injury to themselves, to others, or to property. Such work is of value to the man and to the company employing him."

Q.—Who is president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

A.—Roscoe H. Johnson.

Q.—What is the position of organized labor on government ownership?

A.—The American Federation of Labor has gone on record as favoring government ownership of the railroads, telegraph and telephone systems. The reconstruction program of the Federation, adopted in 1919, said: "Public and semi-public utilities should be owned, operated or regulated by the government in the interest of the public." In making this declaration, the Federation emphatically insisted upon the right of the workers to organize under any system of government ownership or control.

Q.—What books did Samuel Gompers write?

A.—Labor in Europe and America; American Labor and the War; Labor and the Common Welfare; Labor and the Employer; Seventy Years of Life and Labor. These books were in addition to a large list of pamphlets on labor subjects.

WAGE LAW ENFORCED.

Arrested in Fresno on warrants issued by District Attorney Kempley at the request of State Labor Office Gue, L. R. Hagopian appeared before Judge Griffin yesterday and entered pleas of guilty both for himself and his brother-in-law, A. Setrakian, jointly charged with violating the state wage law.

A. Battisti and Gregory Quisquis, employees of Setrakian and Hagopian at Escondido had sworn to the complaints against the latter charging failure to maintain regular paydays semi-monthly according to law, and with failing to pay their wages when due. Battisti said he had not received any wages for over a year while Quisquis, an Indian laborer, was more fortunate, only having \$273.25 due. Battisti said the defendants owed him \$1400.

Deputy Gue told the court that the State Labor Department had continual trouble with the defendants who conduct extensive raisin growing operations in Fresno and at Escondido. Previous complaints filed a year ago had been dismissed when the wages were finally paid.

The defendants were fined \$250 by the court of which \$200 was held in suspension for one year. Hagopian was warned by Judge Griffin that further complaints would mean the collection of the entire fine.

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.
By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.
Written for International Labor News Service.

BAKING APPARATUS.

The development of bread-making presents as interesting a romance as any in industry. According to tradition, the art of baking was invented in the valley of the River Ganges in India. A man and his wife, we are told, were sitting by a fire in front of their cave, when they noticed steam rising from one of the flat stones where some pap which the woman had mixed from wild barley and water had been accidentally spilled. Taking the stone from the ashes, the woman found it covered with a brown hard crust. The man and woman ate the warm, crisp crust and thought it tasted good.

Thus man discovered the art of baking bread. In museums today one can see both the hollowed and round stones once used for crushing the grains, and flat stones still blackened and covered with burnt cake and ashes—primitive tools used for baking crude bread of barley, oats and one-grain bread.

Thousands of years later the Egyptians on the shores of the Nile knew how to bake white bread from golden grains of wheat that had been crushed between two stones. This bread was light and of good texture for they had discovered how to leaven the dough before putting it into their brick-built ovens.

In 170 B. C., the bake-oven was introduced in Rome from Greece, and public bakers began plying their trade. The Western Gauls, who had learned bread-making under the Romans, were the first to use yeast to leaven the dough.

Radical changes in the methods of bread-making have taken place in the last hundred years. Pulleys and wheels have replaced muscle and sinew. The modern automatic traveling oven has completely revolutionized bread-making. From the blending and sifting of several grades of flour to the removal of the finished loaf, wrapped, the bread is untouched by human hands. Automatic scales weigh the flour and water. Underneath the scales are mixers where the flour and water and other components, as yeast and milk, are mixed at a high speed. After it leaves the mixer the dough is automatically placed in dough troughs where it is permitted to rise; then it is discharged into dividers where it is divided into loaves of equal size—about 100 loaves to the minute. They are then discharged into an oven.

The modern ovens are capable of producing about 100,000 loaves a day. They have a steel plate hearth that travels through the oven. The speed of the hearth determines the baking period. The first loaf placed on the traveling hearth is the first loaf out the other end. The loaf then passes along a belt conveyor and is cooled and then fed into a wrapping mechanism.

Note.—Copies of former articles in this series may be had by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

WAGE CONTEST MAY BE ADJUSTED.

Congress has approved a resolution which is intended to adjust the war-wage claims of Bethlehem steel company employees.

The award carried wage increases of more than \$1,000,000 and was made by the National War Labor Board on July 31, 1918.

The last session of congress passed a bill to carry out the board's award. The bill was signed by the president. A controversy arose between the war department and the comptroller's office on the question of accounting. The resolution now passed by congress settles that dispute.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

In last week's Typographical Topics mention was made of the Graphic Arts display held in the offices of the Zellerbach Paper Company and note was made of several local exhibits. One sentence of that story read as follows: "Another of the exhibitors was the firm of Taylor & Taylor, Inc., who have on display the house organ, 'Shades of Gray,' for Gladding McBean & Company of this city, which was printed on coated stock and beautifully displayed typographically." This story was compiled from the program prepared and used by the Zellerbach Paper Company and was thought to have been authentic, but since the item appeared in the Clarion we have received the following: "Regarding the article in last week's Clarion about the printing exhibits. The firm is not known as Taylor & Taylor, Inc., but as Taylor & Taylor. The piece of work mentioned was not 'Shades of Gray'; it was 'Shapes of Clay,' and lastly, it was not on coated paper, but it was on Cameo paper." There was no intention on the part of the Clarion to misquote or misprint the information regarding this exhibit and we are unable to state who is responsible for the compiling of the program as put out for the Zellerbach concern.

The Printers' Mutual Aid Society will hold its regular quarterly meeting Sunday, April 11, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the Labor Temple. All members of the society are urged to be present as final arrangements for the annual dance given by the Mutual Aid will be made at this meeting.

It was recently called to our attention that a firm known as the Nebraska Printing Company, with headquarters in Lincoln, Neb., are soliciting work throughout the valley towns in this State. According to information received from Lincoln, the Nebraska Printing Company is one of the largest non-union firms in Nebraska.

Ira E. Stuck, the popular foreman at The Shopping News, is the proud possessor of a brand new Chandler sedan, which he purchased during the past week.

F. C. Birdsall, secretary of the Denver Union, who has been spending the winter on the coast and who some few weeks ago departed for a trip to Honolulu, has returned to San Francisco and will spend considerable time in this city before returning to his home in Denver.

W. L. Slocum, second vice-president of No. 21, received the sad news Tuesday morning of the death of his sister, Mrs. T. A. Banker, which occurred at Enid, Okla., early Tuesday morning.

W. T. Davis, for the past several months chairman of the Bulletin chapel, resigned his position in the office and the chairmanship the first of this week and departed for Berkeley, where he has accepted another situation.

J. J. (Casey) O'Rourke, the old standby of the Bulletin Chapel, was unanimously elected chairman of the chapel at its regular monthly meeting held this week. Mr. O'Rourke needs no introduction to the members of No. 21 and the affairs of the Bulletin chapel are in experienced hands, Mr. O'Rourke having served as chairman of that chapel for many years previous to this time and gave eminent satisfaction.

H. H. Bodge, for the past several years in charge of the monotype caster machines in the Crocker plant, resigned his position the latter part of last week and departed for Los Angeles. Mr. Bodge stated that he will attempt to do no work for several weeks to come, but will devote his time to recuperating at the home of friends near that city.

The Bay City Printing Company, which has been located at 345 Battery street for a number of years, has moved its equipment to 147 Minna street, in the building occupied by the Burrowes & Crandall Printing Company.

"Tony" Bihn, who has been a resident of the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs for the past several months, has ordered his traveling card transferred to the Colorado Springs local.

S. V. Arneson, a former member of the Call chapel, was recently called to St. Paul, Minn., by the death of a brother and has written for his traveling card, which he will deposit with St. Paul Union.

W. H. Ellis, one of the best known members of No. 21 and for the past several months a member of the Bulletin chapel, has deposited his traveling card in Oakland Union.

Encomiums From Honolulu.

In a recent letter from Ed Best, Honolulu, the following tribute is paid to the late George Walton, San Francisco Call proofreader: "George Walton was a good teacher as proofreader in a news composing room. When I first entered the

old Morning Call on Clay street at 17½ years of age (1885), George Walton was the proofreader. Though precise in 'scratching' up proofs, he turned out some good compositors in the hand-

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composition days. Not only was he an accurate and well-read proofroom-printerman, but an educator of printers of the old school. He taught them all, from battery boy up. He did his work grand, and no doubt 'twill be a long spasm before another George Walton can be duplicated in his chosen line of work in a news composing room. He was a Trojan and never left his work undone.—A Pupil."

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

D. A. Paddock, who was off several days entertaining visitors from the East over last week-end, said old Pluvius' interference caused a dismal failure of his efforts to show his guests a few of the sights around San Francisco and vicinity.

J. J. Burns, proofreader, apparently has a little more tenacity, for he took the entire week off in order to show visitors from Denver the sights between rains.

Lloyd Nesbit, who passed two weeks vacationing at Tijuana, returned the first part of the week. Lloyd enjoyed his trip and was none the worse for his experiences—although much wiser.

Willis Hall left the latter part of the week for Stockton on what he termed a regular "carpet bag trip." Whether the bag contained anything else Willis declined to state.

C. W. Tyree is a trifle late with his resolution; anyway he has decided it is better to "bite off a hunk" rather than to use a knife. In the meantime Tyree is resting up while nursing a lacerated finger.

George Myers returned the first part of the week from Wilbur Hot Springs, where he enjoyed a two weeks' vacation, mostly by resting and an occasional plunge.

W. L. Ensign, copyholder, underwent a nasal operation at Letterman General Hospital the first part of the week. Reports state his condition is entirely satisfactory.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

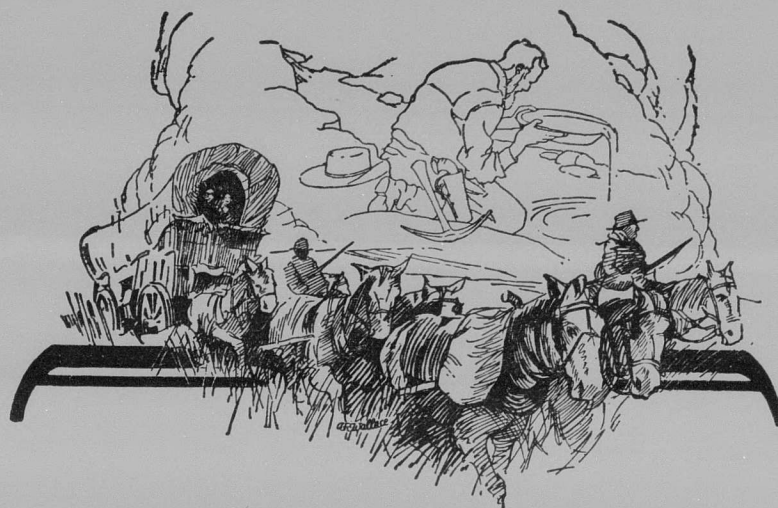
A very painful accident befell Claud Baker on Monday. Sitting down on an oil can, unfortunately left on his chair, the nozzle pierced the skin and caused a severe cut. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital for first aid and afterward to his home.

W. S. Leslie returned Sunday from Wilbur Springs after a week's pleasant sojourn. He drove all the way from Lake County through a blinding rainstorm on his way home. The roads mostly are concrete, which is not slippery like wet asphalt, so Mr. Leslie made good mileage.

He couldn't have bought it for himself—it must belong to the good-looking half of the Stevens family; whoever owns it, "Stevie" carries the tiniest timepiece imaginable. Attached to the miniature watch is a most substantial chain. The links, of heavy gold and mammoth proportions, must have been forged to further enslave Uncle Tom; riveted to Eliza, she certainly would never have crossed the ice on her famous getaway.

They used to call him "Wild Bill" Davy. If the moniker ever was befitting it's not now—hasn't been for a week. Because he's taking no chances on marring the appearance of his new car, a Kleiber. It's inclosed, uses balloons, carries insurance and a trunk and sets you back \$2200 in real money. And worth it, as this product of a local factory possesses power, speed, endurance, rides easy and looks like a million dollars. A \$500 turn-in was allowed on his old car.

C. Liggett craved a downtown location, so he paid \$1.50 for a trunk in which to pack his clean shirt and extra beeveedees and moved. Whereupon he felt another craving, this time to dispose of the trunk, and tried to sell it for the same price. He tried, yes; kept trying, in fact, steadily reducing the price. Getting generous, he then offered to present it to anybody. It developed that nobody craved to own that trunk; he couldn't give it away. The garbage collector, however, accepted \$1.50 for hauling it away.



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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of April 2, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Application for Affiliation—From Ornamental Plasterers, application for affiliation with this Council. Referred to Organizing Committee.

Credentials—From Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, T. Ward, vice D. Evans. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Steam Shovelmen, approving of the Trades Union Promotional League plan. From United States Senator Hiram Johnson and Congresswoman Kahn, with reference to H. R. Bill No. 9498 and H. H. 8653.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, requesting that the Acme Grocery be placed on the unfair list. From the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, relative to the purchase of shares of stock.

Resolutions—Submitted by Delegate B. Doyle, Street Carmen's Union, relative to an increase in wages, and requesting the officers of the Council to appear before the Board of Supervisors April 5th, and to do all in their power to secure the adoption of the report of the Joint Committee and its recommendation. On motion the resolutions were adopted and copies were ordered sent to each member of the Board of Supervisors.

The resolution reads:

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council has endorsed the requests of the employees of the Municipal Railway for an increase in their respective wage scales; and

Whereas, The Finance Committee and the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Supervisors jointly held a public hearing on these requests Tuesday evening, March 30, 1926; and

Whereas, There was submitted at the aforesaid hearing a report, jointly agreed to by the financial expert of the Finance Committee, the chief accountant of the Board of Public Works, the accountant of the Municipal Railway and the representative of the Labor Bureau, Inc., acting on behalf of the Carmen's Union, Division 518; and

Whereas, The aforesaid report showed that the amount of \$625,000 could be used to meet increases in the wage scales of the employees of the San Francisco Municipal Railway; and

Whereas, This amount will permit such increases at the rate of \$160,000 per annum, up to January 1, 1930; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council go on record in urging the Board of Supervisors to recommend such an increase, as the least that can be done for the employees of this public utility; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council be instructed to appear before the Board of Supervisors, at the meeting to be held April 5, 1926, and do all in their power to secure the adoption of such recommendation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each member of the Board of Supervisors and to the press.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of Schmidt Lithographing Company, committee recommended that the name of said be removed from the We Don't Patronize List. Concurred in. Will consider the balance of the boycotts and unions notified to have their representatives present not later than Monday evening, April 5th, for the purpose of informing the committee as to their intentions in regard to prosecuting such boycotts, or have the name of such concern removed from the list. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bakery Drivers—Will distribute 30,000 circulars requesting all friends of or-

ganized labor to not patronize Jenny Wren Stores. Teamsters No. 85—Are having trouble with the Jenny Wren Stores.

Report of Organizing Committee—Reported favorably on application for affiliation from the Ornamental Plasterers' Union and recommended that the delegate be seated.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee submitted a progressive report on the standardizing of salaries, and intends to study the subject further.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to get in touch with the Mexican authorities to ascertain correctly what is transpiring that may lead to war. Amendment—That the committee get the information from President Green of the American Federation of Labor. Amendment carried.

Receipts—\$227.91. Expenses—\$197.23.

Council adjourned at 8:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

POULTRY DRESSERS.

To correct misstatements recently appearing in the public press regarding the present controversy between the Poultry Dressers' Union and their employers, we desire to state the true conditions, as follows:

Some five weeks ago poultry dressers in San Francisco were being paid 5 cents apiece for dressing poultry, when their employers then and there arbitrarily reduced the price to 4½ cents, without conferring with the union or its representatives.

The statement that men are being imported from Petaluma to take the places of the men who refuse to work for the reduced wage is an absolute untruth, as all the poultry dressers in Petaluma belong to the union and are receiving from 5 to 5½ cents for the dressing of each fowl.

The work is seasonal, steady employment during the year averaging only about twelve weeks, and the men employed at the trade during slack times find it extremely hard to support themselves and families. As for the \$60 dollars a week earned by such men, only very skilled and fast men, when work is plenty in the season, can earn that much, and this much discussed wage is by no means the average wage earned by the majority of workers employed in the industry.

To correct another misstatement, wherein employers say that the men are endeavoring to shorten the working time, it is undeniably true that the men are at all times willing to work forty-eight hours a week, and stand ready to co-operate with the employers when occasions demand it.

The San Francisco Labor Council, through its representatives, has been endeavoring through conference to adjust this controversy, to the end that peace and harmony might prevail in the industry, and it stands ready at any time to sit down with the employers and arrive at an amicable settlement of all points at issue. We are only awaiting the opportunity to do so, and we appeal to the sense of fair play of the general public to weigh this statement carefully and not take for granted the statements emanating from employing interests.

Respectfully,

JNO. A. O'CONNELL, Secretary,
San Francisco Labor Council.

A house-to-house canvasser was met at the door by a woman of masculine build and severe countenance.

"Is the boss in?" asked the canvasser timidly. "Yes," she snapped; "I'm him!"

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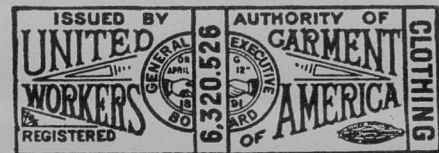
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Store).....835 Market Street
George Price.....19 Embarcadero

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1659 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 557, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. P. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 6354 Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 395 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3500 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambardino, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Peter Navarett of the molders, Michael J. Reilly of the granite cutters, Emile P. Remond of the patternmakers, Martin Christen of the beer drivers, Anton Saper of the upholsterers, Matthew O. Sullivan of the mailers, John C. Binney of the machinists.

J. B. Dale, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, paid San Francisco a brief visit last Tuesday, after which he returned to Stockton, where he has been stationed for about a month. He will leave for Long Beach on Friday morning and will be the principal speaker at the silver jubilee celebration of the Carpenters' Union of that city on Friday evening. President Green requested Dale to proceed to the southern part of the State for this purpose.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council, upon recommendation of the Organizing Committee, the Ornamental Plasterers' Union was admitted in affiliation with the Council and its delegates ordered seated.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council is making a study of the plan of standardization of municipal salaries as submitted by the Civil Service Commission to the Board of

Supervisors, and it is the desire of the committee that all persons having information on the subject give it the advantage of going over it in order that a proper conclusion may be reached. The committee meets on Thursday evenings in the offices of the Labor Council in the Labor Temple.

A benefit ball for Jean Wackerow, known as the old German professor, will be given by members of the Musicians' Union at Musicians' Hall, 230 Jones street, April 10. Wackerow is a charter member of the union and up to a few years ago was prominent in musical circles. He was seriously disabled by a paralytic affliction, and has since been unable to follow his vocation. Treatments for the past eight years have rendered the old professor almost destitute, and this ball is given to raise funds for his further treatment at a sanatorium. Tickets may be obtained at the union's headquarters, or by applying to Mr. Wackerow, at 1461 Valencia street.

Forty Alaska fishermen, members of the Alaska Fishermen's Local, sailed Saturday on the Star of Alaska for the fishing grounds, Peter E. Olsen, secretary of the union, announced. Another quota is signed and ready to embark on the schooners Star of Shetland and Star of Finland on Tuesday.

All officers of the union were re-elected Friday. Those in office are: Ed Andersen, treasurer; Peter E. Olsen, secretary; Mat Mattson, business agent, and Charles M. Hammarim, Seattle representative.

"Some Economic Problems" was the eighth of the series of educational lectures to be presented to the Waiters' Union by the University of California Extension Division, Department of Labor, Wednesday. The lecture was delivered by Prof. Ira B. Cross of the University of California. "These lectures have attracted considerable attendance and are found to be of great benefit to the members of the union," said Secretary Jack Weinberger.

CARMEN'S PAY RAISED.

Forty-cents-a-day increase in pay for Municipal Railway carmen was given the unanimous approval of the Board of Supervisors last Monday.

A joint report of the Public Utilities Committee and the Finance Committee which set forth that 40-cents-a-day increase in pay could be granted by the Board of Public Works under a program worked out by the Supervisors, was unanimously approved after a two-hour debate.

Efforts were made by Supervisors Hayden, Gallagher and Roncovieri to have the report urge a 60-cents-a-day increase in pay, and a substitute report offered by Hayden asking for 60 cents a day was voted down, 11 to 3.

The report adopted specified that the pay-fixing power for carmen is vested in the Board of Public Works and that the Supervisors, acting with the accountants, were merely trying to point out how the increase could be effected.

The Supervisors urged that the 18 per cent depreciation fund be reduced to 3 per cent, and further pledged themselves to get behind a \$2,000,000 bond issue to provide for extensions to the Municipal Railway service.

Following the action of the Supervisors, President Timothy Reardon of the Board of Public Works, said that the Board would take no action on the report until Mayor Rolph had been consulted.

GUNMEN'S VICTIM DIES.

Peter Navarett, member of the local Molders' Union, who was shot in the back by gunmen in a small touring car on the morning of March 26, died as a result of his wounds last Friday. Navarett was the second member of the union to be shot in this fashion and the police believe it is an outgrowth of the open shop fight that is now going on in the Bay region. Always on these occasions a small touring car, with curtains drawn, drives up behind a man as he is on his way to work in the gray of early morning. There are two men in the car, one the driver and the other armed with a sawed-off shotgun. The gunman fires at his victim's back, and when the man is brought down the car speeds away. Such a heavy charge of buckshot was emptied into Navarett that his stomach, liver and kidneys were so riddled that recovery was impossible. Police so far have been unable to apprehend the death car used, but Detectives Charles Dullea and Otto Frederickson of the homicide squad have been assigned to investigate the shooting, though they say they are without a clue to work upon as the getaway of the thugs was clean, as in the other cases.

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